

own dunghill, *quasi re bene gesta*. After the termination of the Italian war, it was a spectacle as pitiful as it was disgusting to hear the Prussian press, with the Berlin papers at its head, instead of venturing upon the faintest criticism of the stupid diplomacy of her native rulers; instead of boldly challenging the "liberal" Ministry to bridge at last, in internal affairs, the broad chasm between the nominal and the real; instead of denouncing the silent but obstinate encroachments on civil liberty dared upon by the host of Manteuffel's officials; instead of all that, to hear them sing panegyrics on the splendor of renovated Prussia; to see them dart their poisonous shafts at humbled Austria; to see them stretch their unnumbered hands at the German Imperial crown, and, to the utter astonishment of all Europe, demand themselves like manna in a fool's paradise. Altogether, it seemed as if the great international drama now enacted on the European stage, did only concern our Berlin friends as spectators who, from the gallery or pit, have to applaud or hoot, but not to act.

All this has been changed now as by a magician's wand. Berlin is at this moment, with the exception perhaps of Palermo and Vienna, the most revolutionary town in Europe. The fermentation pervades all ranks, and seems more intense than in the days of March, 1848. How has this phenomenon been brought about, and so suddenly, too? By combination of events at the top of which range Louis Bonaparte's late exploits on the one hand, and the new army reforms proposed by the liberal Government on the other. Then, of course, the state of confidence and of willful secession could not last forever. The incidents, furthermore, by which the Ministry has been forced to dismiss Stieber, the Police Director, the low criminal, who, together with his master, the late Hinkeldey, had swayed supreme power in Prussia ever since 1852; and last not least, the publication of Humboldt's correspondence with Varnhagen von Ense have done the rest. The food's paradise has vanished before the breath from beyond the grave.

RUSSIA.

The Metropolitan had carried in the Russo-Greek Synod a vote for translation of the New Testament into the common language of the people.

SPAIN.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in Spain. The report that Count Montemolin and his brother had been captured lacked confirmation, but great efforts were being made to secure their arrest.

The son of Gen. Ortega had presented a petition to the Queen, praying that she will spare the life of his father.

TURKEY.

The Duke of Brabant had arrived at Constantinople, and according to a Dutch journal his visit is connected with negotiations for the purchase of the Island of Candia for the sum of 40,000,000 francs.

The Sultan had recalled Omar Pasha from exile, and would appoint him to the command of the army in Roumelia.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The mails from Calcutta to March 10, and Hong Kong to February 28, had reached England, and the American portion had been brought out by the Africa.

The new currency project was the main topic in India. It was expected that one of the results of the measure would be the cheapening of silver, thereby causing, for the first time, an export of that metal to Europe.

From Japan it is reported that the Japanese Embassy to the United States was to leave for San Francisco on the 10th of February in the U. S. s.s. *Sumner* and *Powhatan*, and a steamer belonging to the Japanese Government, but under the command of Lieut. Brook, of the American Navy.

At Canton there had been a speculative demand for Manufactures at advanced rates, but holders had been willing to sell.

At Hong Kong the market was very inactive. Tea was quiet and unchanged. Silk, no transactions reported. Freight unaltered.

At Foo Chow Foo tea had been in good demand at an improvement of 1 1/2 %.

At Shanghai a large business had been done in imports at previous rates.

The market was firm for black teas at an advance of 1 1/2 % and unchanged. Lower. Freight to New-York, \$5 for tea and \$4 1/2 for silk.

Exchange at Shanghai 6 1/4 @ 6 1/2; at Hong Kong 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4.

The United States steamer Hartford was at Hong Kong, and the Powhatan at Japan.

THE LATEST.

The following telegrams have been received by Mr. Baker:

ROME, Thursday.—Gen. Garibaldi, in an interpellation made in to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, affirmed that the voting of Nice will be effected under French pressure. He censured the action of the Provincial Government of Nice as attacking the liberty of the vote, and concluded by proposing the adjournment of the vote in that province. After the rejection of several orders of the day implying disapprobation of the conduct of the Government, the following order of the day was adopted by a great majority:

"The Chamber composed of the Government will maintain the constitutional guarantee and efficiency of the vote for the liberty of voting. Savoy, please to be the first of the day."

ROME, Thursday.—The Duke of Rochefoucauld has filed 212 claims to the Pope.

MADRID, Thursday.—The son of Gen. Ortega has presented a petition to the Queen, requesting her Majesty to spare the life of his father. A search has been made for fugitives in the north-west provinces.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday.—The steamer City of Manchester has arrived. She left New-York on the 31st ult. The news has been anticipated.

TERMI, Friday.—It is official notice that King Victor Emmanuel, during his tour in Central Italy, will repair to Florence to Bologna, and will visit the Legion.

ROME, Friday.—A great manifestation took place yesterday, in commemoration of the anniversary of the return of the Pope in 1850. In the morning the Pope, accompanied by a crowd of persons, went to the church of St. Agnes, beyond the walls of Rome, where His Holiness celebrated mass, and gave the communion to 500 persons. On the return of His Holiness to the Vatican he was received with applause. In the evening the city was illuminated.

CONSTATINOPLE, April 4.—The Sultan, acting upon the advice of the Captain Pasha, has recalled Omar Pasha from exile, and intends to appoint him to the command of the army in Roumelia, with a view to the events which may take place in the Syrian provinces. Numerous protests have arrived from the inhabitants of Bulgaria and from the Greek clergy. The Representatives of the Ottoman provinces are about to convene at Constantinople.

PROPOSITIONS relating to projected railways, to the Commercial Bank, and to loans on landed property. The proposals referring to the two latter questions have been favorably received by the people. It is certain that the Ultramaids have signed petitions in favor of Morocco.

MARSEILLES, Friday.—The Mende has arrived, having landed at Messina. She brings news which confirm the rumored popular movement at that place. An insurrection of a serious character broke out on the evening preceding that of the Mende's arrival. A French post agent, and three sailors who accompanied him, were exposed to a fire of musketry while returning to the steamer from the consulate. One of the sailors was wounded. The parties, however, were fortunately able to regain the steamer by swimming. During the night from the 8th to the 9th the fire of guns and musketry was incessantly heard.

BARING BROTHERS report American Securities neglected.

COTTON.—Prices very irregular. BREADSTUFFS firm and advancing.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday afternoon.—The steamship *Jara* and *Sancho* both arrived at this port to-day. Rumors are current that the *Sancho* has been captured yesterday, but nothing authentic. Matters kept very quiet. Believed even will come off to-morrow.

ARRIVED FROM YORK—Home at Shanghai; Raleigh a Hamburg. From New Orleans—Peter Hansen at Valencia; Corrells (or Corrells) at Queenstown. From San Francisco—John A. Roman at Valencia.

MARSEILLES, 4th.—The packet from Naples brings an official report affirming that tranquillity prevails at Palermo. This report says nothing of Messina. The next packet will not reach Marseilles until Monday evening.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.—Religious disturbances broke out here on Sunday, and continued on the Greek Good Friday, when the Greeks were insulted. Eggs were thrown from the windows. A Catholic

THE PRESIDENCY.

SEWARD-BATES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The question of candidates for the consideration of the Chicago Convention is now prominently before the people, and as the columns of THE TRIBUNE are always open to the people for an expression of public opinion upon topics like this of national importance, I wish to offer the views, sentiments, and feelings of a large class of citizens of the Empire State, who are sound Republicans, and have the interest of the Republican party at heart; yet they are not so unscrupulous for this candidate or that one—men who wish that Convention to evenly weigh all the chances of success or defeat before presenting a candidate for the suffrages of the people.

The Republican party cannot afford to be defeated in this contest. It will be close, bitter, and desperate—one which will be fought by the Democratic party with all the energy of despair. There will be no division in their ranks, and they will make no mistake in their nominations. They seldom fail to nominate their strongest man, and it is no easy battle that we have to fight; no easy contest that the Republicans are entering upon.

All the trained legions of the Slave Power, with their Northern dog-faced allies, will be drawn up in battle array against us. All the patronage and power of the Federal Government, with its hundred thousand office-holders, its hireling and venal press, supported by the President and his adjutants, will be wielded against us. Its swarms of Government contractors, its army of postmen and jobbers, its myriads of clerks and placemen and secret agents, living like leeches upon the public treasury, will all be active, energetic, and bitter foes of Republicanism.

In view of these considerations, it will not do to let the Democratic party nominate their own candidate and go to rest.

All human probability, Stephen A. Douglas is the man that will receive the nomination of the Charleston Convention. They dare not impair their chances of success by any other nomination. He is their strongest man, and their only available candidate that has any prospect of getting any Northern strength. Let them nominate any other man, and every Northern State in one solid phalanx will vote for the Republican candidate. The Democratic party would gladly have us nominate Wm. H. Seward. They would then go into the contest confidently predicting success, and, under the circumstances, with a strong probability of achieving it.

There is no man that I would be more gratified to see the standard-bearer of the Republican party and Chief Magistrate of this great republic emble than the Hon. William H. Seward, and I have no doubt that the thousands of the Republics of New York earnestly desire the nomination of William H. Seward at the Chicago Convention. Our distinguished Senator, philosopher, philanthropist, and statesman, would reflect honor upon this position; but I fear the time is not auspicious for the consummation of this desired result.

I do not wish to see him run and get defeated. Mr. Seward can afford to bide his time—to wait until 1864—rather than to suffer defeat and the consequent organization of the Republican party.

The election of the next Republican President depends upon the two States of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The main battle is to be fought in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Illinois, and Indiana; and, unless the candidates of the Chicago Convention can carry these two former States, by combining and consolidating the Opposition to the Democracy, I must confess that the chances of success look to me rather dubious.

I claim that no candidate should be presented who cannot combine the Opposition in these two States.

While the views of Gen. Seward on the tariff question would suit the people of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, there is a large American element which is Republican in sentiment that by the nomination of Seward would be aroused from his dormant state to active hostility. In this event, the Republican party might count on the loss of 100,000 votes in Pennsylvania that would be cast for a third-party candidate, and thus virtually throw the State into the hands of the Democracy.

The candidates of the Chicago Convention must be men that can conciliate the remnants of a once powerful party, if we would attain success.

It has 75,000 votes in the State of New York that will vote for a third-party candidate, if Wm. H. Seward is nominated at Chicago; and these 75,000 votes are not to be slighted in this contest.

These are facts—stubborn facts—and, however much we may deplore their existence, yet they are nevertheless facts.

The result of the election in Rhode Island, and the almost defeat that we suffered in Connecticut, necessitate unusual caution on the part of the Republicans. We should make no mistake at Chicago. If we can find the man to nominate at Chicago that will combine all the elements of opposition to Democracy throughout the whole country, to do this if it can be done without a sacrifice of Republican principles or to lowering the Republican flag on such upon the masthead.

We have mailed our flag to the mast, and we mean to stand by our colors; but in this campaign we must find the man that will rally the greatest number around our standard. Let moderation, wisdom, and success prevail at Chicago, and we cannot fail of success.

The question these delegates should ask themselves and each other (throwing all personal preferences aside) before putting a candidate in nomination, is: Can he carry New-Jersey and Pennsylvania?

In my view, Cameron and Lincoln on a ticket to deliver would carry Illinois, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, beside the 114 electoral votes that were cast for Fremont in 1856.

This would make a strong ticket. There is but one stronger ticket that can be presented to the American people, and those two names are Edward Bates of Missouri and Wm. L. Dayton of New-Jersey. Edward Bates is the strongest possible candidate that the Republicans can nominate. He has no enemies, and is impenetrable to all assaults—a man of unimpaired integrity, of unimpeachable integrity, of great and acknowledged ability, and of eminent worth. With this ticket in the field, we can carry every Northern State, with Maryland and Delaware, and possibly Missouri.

Judge Bates is a man of known Anti-Slavery views, and opposed to its extension and practice. An emancipator in principle, sympathy, and feeling. Laboring with his fellow-citizens of St. Louis, Mo., to free the State from the deadly incubus that has so long weighed down her energies, and to place her on the side of Freedom.

With Mr. Bates as our candidate, we could haul back upon Democracy the charge of sectionalism, and Freedom would then become national, and Slavery sectional, and the whole policy of the General Government would be to foster and encourage Freedom, and restrain Slavery; and not let it overlook the barriers of its present existence; and with Judge Bates as the executive power, the whole central department of the Government would be wrested from the hands of the Slave Power, restoring the Government to the policy of its fathers and founders.

I have in my possession a letter written by the Hon. Edward Bates, in the year 1848. This letter was written to the late Geo. H. Stone, esp. of this village, who was one of the movers in the attempt to organize a new party upon the Buffalo Platform. The letter is characteristic of the man, and clearly shows his position upon the all-absorbing topic of the day.

I propose to make a few extracts from this letter for the benefit of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, showing that the position that Judge Bates occupied upon the Slavery question in 1848 was in accordance with his position to-day, and is substantially the ground occupied by the Republican party. Wm. L. Dayton's lifelong devotion to the cause of liberty has endeared him to every Republican heart, and the Republicans of the North and West will hail the nomination of Edward Bates as a triumph.

Wm. L. Dayton, with acclamation. We append Judge Bates's letter to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

LETTER OF THE HON. EDWARD BATES OF MISSOURI.

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 6, 1848.

"GEO. H. STONE, ESQ.—Dear Sir: On my return home, after an absence of some time, I received your letter upon the subject of the Buffalo Convention.

"For nearly twenty years, I have been a retired citizen, and have been engaged in no public affairs, except such as every private man must take who has a lively interest in the good or ill of his country. And hence my opinions have not, and are not entitled to have, any weight or influence in giving form and direction to the sentiment, beyond the narrow circle in which I habitually move.

"But your letter, bearing as it does the impress of respectability and frankness, is entitled to my respectful consideration, and in courtesy I feel bound to give it a fair and frank answer.

"You ask, 'Has Congress power to legislate for the Territories as to prevent the introduction of Slavery where it does not already exist?'

"Second: 'Supporting the power in Congress—is it politic to exercise it?'

"Third: 'Should the Convention see fit to use my name in connection with the Vice-Presidency, would I object?'

"Before answering these questions, bear with me in a few remarks. I was born in Virginia, and have always lived in a slaveholding State. And thus it may be fair for a Northern man to suppose that all my prejudices of mind and feeling, arising from habit and education, would lead me to favor the extension of the area of Slavery.

"On the other hand, I have some advantages in regard to these subjects that are not common to all men—not to all sections of the country. First, a personal acquaintance. Ambitious politicians, in eager pursuit of office, are sometimes deterred from the expression of opinion by the questionable policy of trying to retain the popularity and influence by swaying with the current, however muddy it may be, and to whatever gulf it may flow. I am free from all such fears, and am unrestrained in the expression of my opinion, and, therefore, I can speak as an unbiased and interested party. Not that I assume to be any better than others, but that I am free from any temptation to concealment; I have no influence to lose; I seek no office; I ask for nothing that the People or their rulers can give. This hot and bitter contest between the North and South, Missouri, from her geographical position, can be no other than a contest between the North and South. God has joined them together, and cemented them as they are by the arts and interests of commerce and locomotion. It is part of the power of either party to put them asunder.

"We may bicker for a time about the question, but in the end we must all be united to a divorce for these domestic jars. We will stick together, and raise up a united family, the stoutest the world ever saw.

"But to your questions.

"In answer to the first, I say most certainly I have no objection to my name being used for the purpose of securing the election of a man who I think only this power of Congress put their denial upon the ground that slaves are property, and therefore they claim that the owners have a right to take them wherever they go.

"Admit that they are property by the laws of certain States, hereditarily so, and I do not follow. I follow the principle that property with him who has a right to go.

"A planter cannot take his field-slaves to dine with him at the table of the Charleston Hotel. He cannot use his own soil to annoy other people. And a Missouri farmer cannot take his slaves to the fair at St. Louis. If he does, the act of Congress of 1854 subjects the offender to heavy penalties. And surely the owner has a more absolute right in and over the slave than the negro. He may destroy the one without offense; but if he wantonly destroys the other he must atone for the crime with his life or liberty.

"Second: Supporting the power in Congress, is it right or politic to exercise it? This is a question of expediency. If, before the late Mexican treaty, my single vote could have settled the question, I would have, in upon the subject of Slavery, voted in favor of Slavery in all Territory thereafter acquired. Believing it to be a calamity and a curse, and therefore to prevent the increase of the evil, I would have voted in favor of Congress, if possible, to prohibit Slavery in all Territory hereafter to be acquired.

"Third: I would object to my name being used before the Buffalo Convention in connection with the Vice-Presidency? Certainly I should have objected, and for many reasons. I have no aspirations nor claims to that high office.

"I am a citizen, and I have no other ambition than to see the Union preserved, and the people of the United States happy and free. I have no other ambition than to see the Union preserved, and the people of the United States happy and free. I have no other ambition than to see the Union preserved, and the people of the United States happy and free.

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